FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 JULY 1986

Israel-Morocco

No Details on Talks — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and King Hassan II held three rounds of talks in Ifrane, according to Jerusalem radio, with the first session lasting 2 and 1/2 hours. IDF radio noted that a "good and cordial" atmosphere prevailed, adding that a blackout on the content of the talks was imposed. Following the third round of talks, "sources" in Ifrane said the two leaders encountered "difficulties" in agreeing upon an announcement, according to *The Jerusalem Post*, which added that King Hassan was basing his stand on the Fes summit declarations, while Peres was stressing the "Jordanian option." Jerusalem political sources warn against exaggerated expectations and do not expect a breakthrough as a result of the talks, IDF radio noted. Official Moroccan comment was limited to MAP's announcement that King Hassan will address the nation the evening of 23 July. On possible motivation for the visit, a "reliable Moroccan source" cited by Radio Monte Carlo said that Morocco could no longer tolerate the state of no war and no peace from which no one but Israel has benefited.

Syrian, Libyan Leaders Confer — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad telephoned Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Tripoli radio disclosed. The two leaders discussed the Peres visit, with Al-Asad briefing Al-Qadhdhafi on his recent contacts with Arab kings and heads of state, the radio continued.

Continuing Arab World Reaction — The Iranian Foreign Ministry "strongly condemned" the visit, noting that such "futile efforts" are aimed at diverting Muslims' attention from the true struggle against Israel, IRNA reported. The Foreign Ministry lauded Syria for breaking relations with Morocco, the agency continued. An Iraqi Ba'th Party statement reported by Voice of the Masses radio denounced King Hassan's "deviant and strange behavior," saying the visit will lead only to further Arab fragmentation and weakness. A Saudi official statement reported by SPA denied an Israeli newspaper's contention that the visit took place with the Kingdom's support; Saudi Arabia is totally unaware of what took place and had no prior information about the trip, the statement declared. In remarks broadcast by Beirut radio, Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami expressed the belief that such visits will lead only to further differences on the Arab and international levels, and that his opinion of the visit was negative. Meanwhile, Karami summoned the Lebanese envoy to Morocco to return for consultations, Ibdin radio reported. The Jordanian information minister expressed the view the visit will increase Arab differences, and that unilateral initiatives will never lead to a just and lasting peace, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The PDRY "strongly condemns" the "dangerous" precedent embodied by the visit, and demands a firm, unified Arab stand toward it, Aden radio reported. The Algerian Foreign Ministry regrets and condemns the visit, which takes the logic of compromise to its limit, Algiers radio announced. A PLO official spokesman called for an emergency Arab summit in Algiers to discuss the visit, according to Radio Monte Carlo, which also noted many "strong" Palestinian reactions to the visit.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes hit two factories on the outskirts of Tehran early 23 July, according to a military spokesman cited by INA. IRNA also announced an Iraqi air attack against the Tehran outskirts, saying the raid injured seven civilians. In 22 July action, Iraqi warplanes attacked an Iranian command headquarters, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. A military camp at Marivan was also raided, the communique added. IRNA claimed the Marivan raid hit residential targets, a charge denied by a military spokesman in a statement to INA. As for Iran, its artillery fire throughout the fronts claimed several Iraqi casualties and losses, according to IRNA.

Saudi Arabia-PDRY

PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas arrived in Jeddah, and was met by King Fahd, SPA announced. The PDRY leader said their talks will focus on bilateral relations and current developments in the Arab world, SPA continued.

PLO

A Fatah official in Beirut said that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has decided to move Fatah offices in Jordan to Iraq, and Palestinian forces to Sudan, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The spokesman added that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Sudanese authorities have agreed to the move, according to the radio.

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Najibullah Holds Press Conference 20 July

LD222010 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 21 Jul 86

[News conference by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, at Storay Palace in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 20 July — recorded]

[Text] [Najibullah] Dear comrades, esteemed friends: I am very pleased to meet with you today. As you display profound interest in the political affairs of your beloved homeland, I can promise you that henceforth, after every plenum or other major event, I will see you and meet with you in a systematic manner. We, the members of the Politburo, have agreed to convene monthly press conferences of the Central Committee Politburo, at which Comrades Keshtmand, Ziray, Nur, La'eq, Yaqubi, Gulabzoy, Nazar and other comrades with whom you would like to speak and meet will participate.

The person responsible for convening such conferences of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo is Comrade Haydar Mas'ud, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. Undoubtedly, Politburo press conferences, like Politburo sessions, will be held in a free and democratic atmosphere.

Today, as the topic of this press conference concentrates on the 19th Central Committee Plenum, allow me to report that the 19th Central Committee Plenum was held in an atmosphere of complete cohesion and unity. The plenum was characterized true democracy, seriousness, constructiveness, comprehensiveness, and the broad consultations by the Politburo with party activists. Some 18 comrades spoke in the Central Committee plenum. The plenum's work was full of sincerity, specificity, and critical analysis of the tasks done and it showed firm belief in the victory of the sacred cause of the April Revolution.

The aspirations of the plenum are being supported these days through the provincial committee plenums being convened in the provinces. Politburo members, the secretaries of the Central Committee, and PDPA members are taking an active part in these plenums. Comrades, it is your turn now.

[Question — journalist does not identify himself] Comrade Najibullah, the reconstruction of party and state work was one of the major topics of the 19th PDPA plenum. Please shed light on the methods of preparation for and the realization of this program.

[Najibullah] We have spoken comprehensively about the reconstruction of our political and party work during the 19th plenum. In 2 weeks a detailed, comprehensive explanatory article will be printed in this regard in *Haqiqat-e Enqalab-e Sawr*. Here, however, I would like to say briefly that the reconstruction of party and political work is getting closer to the people, as is the implementation of the promises given to the people.

[Question in English with superimposed Dari translation] [name indistinct] correspondent of the CSSR news agency, CTK: Comrade Najibullah, I want to ask: What are the aims of the PDPA Central Committee's expansion which took place in the 19th PDPA Central Committee Plenum? And which strata and nationalities are represented by the new Central Committee members?

[Najibullah] Considering the enhancement of the leading and organizing role of the PDPA in the social and political life of the country and the enhancement of its Central Committee's role in line with the decisions of the 16th Plenum, the 19th plenum discussed the question of broadening the composition of the PDPA Central Committee. Presently, 147 full and candidate members are in the PDPA Central Committee, including 12 workers, 7 peasants and 5 women. From the national composition point of view, 81 members are Pashtuns, 50 Tajiks, 5 Uzbeks, 3 Hazaras, 3 Baluch, 2 Turkmens, 1 Pashai, 1 Nurestani, and 1 Arab. From the regional point of view, some 46 members of the PDPA Central Committee work in the provinces and 8 of them are working outside the country. In this way we can say confidently that the composition of our Central Committee now represents various strata, nationalities, tribes, and classes. In addition, because provincial party and state organs are represented in the Central Committee, the reconstruction work of the parrty and political work in various fields will undoubtedly improve in the provinces. At the same time, I would like to report that some 30 persons have been elected to the PDPA Central Auditing Commission.

[Question] Reporter of the *Haqiqat-e Sarbaz* daily: How and to what extent will attention to the reconstruction of the Armed Forces be enhanced, according to the decision of the 19th plenum?

[Najibullah] This topic was assessed in detail in the 19th plenum's fundamental report as well as in comrades' speeches. In the first step, which began this year, serious measures were taken and implemented toward maintaining joint efforts of the DRA Armed Forces. Defense councils have been created on national level. In order to strengthen the Armed Forces, we are paying serious attention to the recruitment and call up of youths. Fortunately, we are pleased that the process of voluntary recruitment and conscripts among youths, students and school boys has increased. In the months of May and July, we have had the highest level of conscription and recruitment in the country. This process is continuing seriously. Also, as you comrades clearly know, we have begun a serious and decisive struggle against desertion. This matter demands our daily and all-round work.

In the meantime, we are trying to improve the living standards of our troops and serious measures have been taken and implemented in this regard. Moreover, the number of military-civilian organizations, such as the revolution guards, the revolution defense groups, and the militia, is being increased daily. Undoubtedly, these measures will play a fundamental role in strengthening the Armed Forces today and tomorrow and in shielding the country's borders.

[Question] Hamid Ruh, editor of the *Heywad* daily, organ of the DRA Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers: The fundamental report of the 19th plenum states that the Councils of People's Representatives have not yet transformed into true organs of action. Could you please tell us what measures will be taken toward maintaining the legal and practical rights of peo-

ple's representatives and arranging their contact with the present local organs of the state power in the regions?

[Najibullah] Before I answer your question specifically, allow me to speak in brief about the process of elections in the country. The elections have been completed in a broad area of the provinces around the Hindu Kush. Preparations are being made for Councils of People's Representatives elections in another 10 provinces. So far some 2,000 elected jirgahs of the Councils of People's Representatives have been elected. As it has been stated in the plenum and in the TV statement of Comrade Babrak Karmal, elections have been taking place in a completely free and democratic atmosphere. The election of local organs to the state power in our country are essentially different from those that took place during the reign of kings in our country. In our elections every Afghan citizen, without consideration of their social position, tribe, nationality, religion, skin, color, race, and other criteria, can be elected or can vote on positions at all levels, that is, to the Councils of the People's Representatives on the village, subdistrict, city, province, ward levels and to the DRA Revolutionary Council in accordance with the law. Our homeland is renowned as the country of jirgahs and rightly so. The executive boards of the Councils of People's Representatives are truly the nuclei of the popular power. This has been an ancient aspiration of the people of Afghanistan. They have achieved this aspiration now. These popular nuclei have been created, and the people will not give up this revolutionary gain to anyone or any power.

We undoubtely say, as was said in the plenum, that serious problems still exist in the work of these jirgahs. Problems exist in the economic, legal and financial areas and in the lack of background, norms and standards of mutual relations of these jirghas of the people's representatives and the organs of the central power and administration. It is due to this fact that special departments within the framework of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers have been formed. I suggest to you comrades to go to these organs, familiarize yourselves with their work and please ask them what they are engaged in.

[Question] Editor of the *Anis* daily, organ of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front [NFF]: Could you please explain what measures will be taken toward improving the activity of the NFF?

[Najibullah] I have spoken three times concerning the enhancement of the role of NFF activity: on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the NFF, to the NFF Central Council, and in the 19th Central Committee Plenum. I would like to state briefly here that the most fundamental task of the NFF is the unification of all patriotic forces, without consideration of their class and party ties, who are fighting for national reconciliation and national accord in the country. In this regard we expect further energetic and creative activity and work by the NFF, because so far a small number of groups and organizations have joined the NFF.

I would also like to state that the NFF is a nation-wide organization. By this I mean that every individual too, can join the NFF. In this area we can, and should, carry out more work.

Another fundamental question is the question of coordination and administration. The leadership of the NFF has prepared proposals in this regard. They want to know how the specific coordination of joint efforts of all organizations and organs, including the NFF, could be intensified and enhanced. For example, we could discuss the active and all-round creative and organizing part of the NFF concerning the discussion about the drafting the new DRA Constitution. Also, it could be asked how the coordination of the NFF with all its organization toward the general political training in the country in the localities is proceding in practice. We would like to stress again that we expect further creative work by the NFF and with further energy. As far as the authority of the NFF is concerned, we could refer the recent friendly meeting of the leadership of the NFF with the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[Question] CTK correspondent again: I have another question. What measures have been taken toward (?talking) to other leftist democratic organizations and what results have been achieved in this regard?

[Najibullah] I believe the comrades know through the mass media and the statements made to the 19th plenum that, for almost 1½ months, we have been talking to leftist and democratic organizations to clarify their positions toward joining the PDPA, joining their efforts within the framework of the PDPA, or indicating the limits of their cooperation toward realizing the general and national aims of the national democratic revolution. Fortunately, it can be reported that two leftist and democratic organizations joined the PDPA. Another three organizations are on the verge of joining and one other has shown an inclination to cooperate in the general direction of realizing our revolutionary aspirations.

[Question] Correspondent of *Melitaha-e Berader* magazine: In the main speech at the plenum, the measures for social, economic and cultural growth of the country's nationalities in the framework of the 5-year plan were mentioned. What are these measures?

[Najibullah] This is a complicated matter. The Politburo has a specific program on solving national matters. The realization of this program will, however, be carried out stage by stage, not precipitously. Dialectic teaches us that the solution for this important issue is related to the whole country's social and economic growth. The cultural and economic backwardness of some regions is the main obstacle to solving this national problem. As we mentioned in the 19th plenum, some problems can be solved right now, for example, teaching in the mother tongue, expanding radio and TV programs in the mother tongue, and improving the content and publication of newspapers and journals in the various languages of the people of Afghanistan. We think the people's national culture and folklore must be developed actively. It would be better for the state Committee for Culture and the state Committee for Radio, Television and Cinematography to launch a contest among the collective amateurs of different nationalities.

But the main objective, I emphasize, is economic growth, the formation of a worker class of tradesmen, peasants and stock

growers from ever nationality and the creation of establishments, even small ones, in the regions of the various nationalities.

[Question] [name indistinct], TASS correspondent: National reconciliation is emphasized in the plenum document. Please explain how this national reconciliation will be realized and how you assess the role of the religious leaders in securing it.

[Najibullah] This issue is our most important task. We can say that everything we accomplish or plan to accomplish is subject to this main issue: how to reconcile brothers, members of a family and neighboring villages, and how to remove the obstacles that divide the people. We have created a special commission on securing national reconciliation according to the proposal of the DRA High Council for Ulema and Religious leaders. We attach great value to this commission.

Regarding religious leaders, one point worth mentioning is that the role of patriotic religious leaders is very great in the process of the revolution. The party and state will utilize all their efforts in creating the necessary conditions for fulfilling religious rites and the work of mullahs and religious leaders and for improving the financial foundation, repairing and building mosques, and fulfilling the possibilities of hajj rites. We must solve the work for creating Islamic institutes, and we will consult our religious leaders on how these institutes should act. We are realistic, and we know that our people are religious. Religious leaders support the revolution, so the counterrevolutionaries attack the patriotic religious leaders.

It is necessary to make active use of the reconciliation and talks with those leaders of bands who incline toward us or are neutral and those who are the victims of the psychological war of reaction and imperialism.

[Question] Enayat, editor of *The Pamir Journal*: Criticism, self-criticism and definite accomplishment of a work that is started were the basic thoughts of the 19th plenum. Could you please explain this?

[Najibullah] I want to repeat your question and you can consider it the answer. We support the criticism and self-criticism, unity of thought and action and accomplishment of a started work. Special pamphlets have been published on this. They will be handed over to you now. Comrade Mas'ud, you can organize this work.

[Question] Bashir Roegar, vice chairman of the state Committee for Radio, Television and Cinematography: It was decided in the plenum that control over economic activities should be intensified. Please shed light on the style of action of this intensified control, if you can.

[Najibullah] How do you understand control over economic growth? First of all, we enhance the role of party members who are busy in production and strengthen the attention of party committees toward transport, construction and industrial issues. For example, the construction work of the Pol-e Charkhi cement factory has been restarted. Party members should assist in this work by voluntarily and crush [as heard] work and by organizing general voluntary work. Television should send reporters there, and the daily *Haqiqat-e Enqalab-e Sawr* should have a permanent correspondent there. They could then report on the process of the work. The PDPA Central Committee will send its responsible official there to organize the work. In this example, I have shown the political methods of leading the economy. I have brought up a specific situation and its conditions because I want all of you to criticize seriously all the departments and establishments who work slowly in this regard, that is, the production of cement. Cement is the food of construction.

In addition, you should publish critical material on those ministries and toilers' collectives that have not accomplished the duties of the first quarter. The Ministries of Light Industry and Foodstuffs and Commerce and the Central Council for Peasant Cooperatives are among them.

[Question] Dayo Kawian, BIA chairman: Please talk about the new DRA constitution.

[Najibullah] I think this question should be referred to Comrade Babrak Karmal, who is the chairman of the commission for drafting the new DRA constitution. I could say that up to now the PDPA Central Committee Politburo has assessed the issue of the drafting the constitution three times, and it may return to it again. The Central Committee will utilize all the efforts so that discussion on the draft constitution will be carried out in a true democratic and free climate with consideration of people's traditions and culture.

[Question] Esma'il Jahesh, editor of the *Deqan* journal: What specific measures will be taken against those who misuse public properties, particularly if these persons are PDPA members and also against those who embark upon bribery and such things?

[Najibullah] Why do you ask this question independently? The work is continuing right now. I can even say that some decisions have been made. The prosecutors and the Control Commission of the PDPA Central Committee are carrying out a lot of work in this direction. I can point out some facts. The PDPA Control Committee reports that 17,608 ser [local weight measure equal to 16 pounds] of chick peas at a value of 1,144,500 afghanis have been embezzled from the General Directorate of Foodstuffs Procurement of Takhar. A number of the party and state employees of Takhar Province have been partners in this crime. The issue of party responsibilities will be solved in the Central Committee.

Also according to the information, 3 million afghanis have been embezzled during the purchase of spare parts in the transport enterprise of KMAS number one in 1364 [began 21 March 1985]. During 1364, 61 million afghanis have been embezzled from the state account office of Konduz Province. A 150-million afghanis embezzlement has been discovered in a ginning firm in Balkh Province during 1364 and the case has been handed over to the prosecutor.

The prosecutors and courts are taking measures in relation to these thieves and forgers, but they are acting slowly and undecisively. We could say the punishments were more severe before the revolution. I remember the case of a school teacher who was put in jail for stealing 1 kg of flour. You should consider

both sides of the work to reveal the shameful faces of embezzelers and misusers and also the responsible bodies who are carrying out half-hearted and indecisive measures against this type of person.

[Question] [name indistinct], broadcast chairman of Radio Afghanistan: What is the policy of the plenum with regard to defending the borders?

[Najibullah] This issue was studied in detail in the Defense Council. Specific measures have been taken in this regard. When talking about the border, an image comes to my mind. A flood is pouring from the mountains and people are building a dam at the bottom. Could this work have been done before? The situation is like this with the borders: The enemy transfers a large number of modern weapons and new bands into Afghanistan and then we start combat activities against them. Would it not be more reasonable to lock our doors with a safe lock? If you want me to express in one word the most fundamental current task and important direction of our political and military work, that word without doubt would be "border" and "covering of borders."

[Question] (Volkov) from *Novosti Press Agency*: The 19th plenum of the PDPA decided that those organizations which are not members of the PDPA and the National Fatherland Front can still exist. Please describe the (?characteristics) of such organizations.

[Najibullah] Thank you, Comrade Volkov. We once again stress clearly and frankly that we recognize every type of organization and every group even if they are not within the framework of the PDPA provided they do not act contrary to the laws of the DRA.

[Question] Muhammad Qabul, editor of *Kabul New Times* daily: Please explain what are the prospects of a political and peaceful solution to the situation around Afghanistan.

[Najibullah] Comrades are aware that specific progress has been made in the seven rounds of Geneva talks regarding a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan. Now another round of talks lies ahead between Afghanistan and Pakistan. If the other side does not raise solely the agreement on a timetable for the withdrawal of the limited contingent of the USSR in connection with solving this issue, but discusses it -- that is a political solution -- in connection with other important and unsolved issues, then undoubtedly significant progress will be made in the talks. However, it should be said with regret that the capitalists are thinking about war. A few days ago, in his talks with Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo, Reagan stated that Pakistan can count on U.S. military, economic, and political assistance in the war against the DRA. Once again we frankly declare that the DRA has supported and will continue to support a peaceful solution to the situation around Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan seriously favour friendship with the people of Pakistan, and wish that relations between our two countries will become normal as soon as possible.

[Question] Jawed Joya, editor of *Darafsh-e Jawanan*: There is much talk about you in the West; please tell us a little about yourself.

[Najibullah] That is a difficult question. I wish you had asked the comrades who know me, and with God's blessing there are many of them, to answer this question. But anyway, I will answer it in a rigid biographical manner. I will be 40 in the middle of the month of Asad [beginning 23 July]. I am a doctor of medicine, a graduate of the medicine faculty. I am proud of my profession. I became a party member in 1965. I was born in the Moradkhani area [in Kabul city] which is adjacent to the present building of the Central Committee. I am married; my wife works in a school, and we have three little daughters. Before and after the revolution, I have had various jobs in my beloved party. I have worked in the Kabul city committee, the Kabul Provincial committee, in a Central Committee department, in the Central Committee, as ambassador to Iran after the April Revolution, in the State Security Ministry, as a secretary of the Central Committee, and now it is great honor to be general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; and in this capacity I hope to serve the people of Afghanistan.

[Question] Muhammad Qabul, editor of *Kabul New Times* daily: I would like to (?ask) another question. Please tell us about the Soviet all-round assistance to Afghanistan.

[Najibullah] With regard to the comrade's question I should say that this question should have been the first question of this press conference. The great Soviet Union has given great, all-round and unprecedented assistance to Afghanistan, to our revolution and to our people. There is a saying that if a person gives a drop of water to a thirsty Muslim, he will be forever grateful. How can we not be grateful when the great Soviet Union under the most difficult conditions has given all-round assistance to Afghanistan for preserving our country's independence, freedom, territorial integrity, national sovereignty, and for the development of our country's economy and culture? We are gratful to them when they have shed the blood of their noble sons for the protection of our country. It should be said that this selfless assistance has been occasionally misused in an unsympatheitc and irresponsible manner. The assistance which should reach the Afghan people sometimes does not reach them. Therefore, we ought to have serious control over the just distribution of that selfless assistance from the friendly country of the Soviet Union in the regions, so that it reaches the people of Afghanistan who will know and appreciate its value. We also ask for the alert vigilance and attention of your esteemed comrade journalists in this regard. All of us try to educate all the members of the PDPA to have a sense of esteem and profound gratitude for this assistance. We will fulfill the advice of our ancestors, the advice of Amanullah Khan [king of Afghanistan 1919-29] and the advice of the great Lenin in deepening and strengthening this friendship and enhancing it to new peaks of success. I would like to take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude for the lofty and humane efforts of the leadership of the CPSU, headed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, for preserving the cause of world peace and security and the expansioon of fraternal and fruitful cooperation with Afghanistan.

[Question] Students of the Institute of Social Sciences of the PDPA: How and when will the history of the PDPA be compiled?

[Najibullah] We explained the necessity of compiling a brief history of the PDPA at the 19th plenum. A working group has

been created for this purpose, which is engaged in collecting material and in writing texts. We request all senior members of the PDPA to send their memoirs to the Central Committee of the PDPA.

[Question in Russian with superimposed Dari translation] [name indistinct], *Pravda* reporter: The reports of visits by leadership members, namely Politburo members and the Central Committee Secretariat, are heard through the mass media who explain to the people the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee 19th Plenum. The party and state officials travel to the remotest parts of the country. They go among the people and explain to them the aims of the party and state. Can you tell us whether these measures are of a permanent nature?

[Najibullah] In the course of the 19th plenum of the Central Committee we emphasized that our persecuted people clearly want the party and state to ensure that the bloodshed stops in the country, that the situation is stabilized, and that peace and security are maintained. We consider this demand of the people of Afghanistan as one of the most serious and vital matters before us. The leadership members of the PDPA Central Committee, Politburo members, Central Committee secretaries, and members of the Central Committee are dutybound not only to pay visits to the province in order to explain the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee 19th plenum, but also to establish close contact with the people, hear their demands, opinions, proposals and criticisms, and organize their efforts toward solving their problems. Thus these visits will not be merely incidental and a one time occurrence, but will continue in a systematic and customary way in the future too.

[Question] DRA television reporter: Our people are witnessing the trial in absentia of the leaders of the counterrevolution these days. And our people are awaiting the decisive crushing of the counterrevolutionary elements and their leaders. Please tell us whether intensified actions will be taken in this regard.

[Najibullah] Comrades, it should be said in answering this question that we will treat leniently a number of people who have been deceived and are in the ranks of these bands, namely those who are not consciously working against the interests of the revolution and people. However, without any doubt, we are decisively determined to eliminate the leaders of the bands who have sold-out and who have committed great crimes against our people.

Are there any other questions? If there are no other questions, comrades, then I want to say that I am very pleased and gratified to meet you and promise that in the future, I will again talk and confer with you in a systematic way. I wish you success in accomplishing your professional, Afghan, national, revolutionary and internationalist duties. Thank you comrades. [applause]

AFP: Rebel Groups To Seek International Recognition

BK230020 Hong Kong AFP in English 0016 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 22 (AFP) — A seven-party Moslem guerrilla alliance fighting the Soviet-backed regime in Afghanistan Tuesday announced it would open offices in New York and Jeddah as part of its plans to gain international recognition.

The New York office would propagate the guerrillas' cause at U.N. level, while the Saudi Arabian office will aim at establishing close contact with the 45-nation Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), alliance spokesman Burhanuddin Rabbani said here.

"The U.N. must deal with us and not with the puppet Kabul regime," he said, adding that the guerrillas were interested more in seeking diplomatic recognition rather than U.S. shoulder-held Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

He said the rebel groups were considering setting up a consultative council to act as "the highest political organ of the alliance," in which the "majority" of Afghans would be allowed to have a say.

Turning to inconclusive attempts to gain recognition from Washington, the spokesman, who also leads a leading guerrilla group, Jamiyat-e Eslami, said "they recommended to us that we should work for the strengthening of the alliance, and that is what we are doing now."

Professor Rabbani was speaking after leading a three-member Afghan delegation on a tour of the United States and Western Europe.

Briefs

Karmal Receives Lao Envoy — Comrade Babrak Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, today at 1100 hours at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council received Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphitoun, nonresident ambassador and extraordinary representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the DRA, for the presentation of credentials. Shah Muhammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs, and Sakhi Daneshjo, adviser and acting head of Protocol Department of this ministry, were also present during the presentation of the ambassador's credentials. [Text] [*Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Jul 86 LD*]

Home Minister on Pakistan's Role in Punjab Unrest

BK221625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The home minister, Mr Buta Singh, told the Rajya Sabha today that the efforts made with the cooperation of the Punjab government to tackle the menace of terrorism have yielded results. He assured the house that the pressure against the terrorists will be kept up and their would be no complacency in this regard. He regretted that extremists and terrorists are being provided shelter by some people, who enjoy considerable political power. He also regretted that some Akali leaders, including some state ministers, are making statements which are against the spirit of the Punjab accord. He said everyone, especially those in power in Punjab, should place the country above all other considerations. The Center is supporting the Punjab chief minister, Mr Barnala, as he has shown courage and stands for national integrity.

The home minister was replying to a calling attention motion moved by Mr L.K. Advani, Bharatiya Janata Party, and others on the Punjab situation and migration of people from the state.

Mr Buta Singh said that efforts are on to restore confidence among the people so that they can return to their home. The minister informed the house that the Delhi administration will provide lodging to migrant families until their return to Punjab is facilitated. They will also be given a suitable amount to meet their needs.

He said the CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force], BSF [Border Security Force], and state police are doing a commendable job in handing a very difficult and delicate situation.

Concerted anti-terrorist operations have been mounted, particularly in Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts. Security arrangements on the borders have been strengthened to check infiltration and movement of terrorists across the border.

Referring to the complicity of Pakistan in terrorist activities, he said that this question has been taken up with Islamabad on several occasions. The prime minister has put off his visit to Pakistan because that country is not creating an atmosphere conducive to promotion of friendly erlations. Islamabad has been told that its complicity with terrorists will ultimate harm Pakistan itself.

Referring to the demand for deployment of the Army in the border districts of Punjab, the home minister said the government has an open mind, but it has to see what would be the best course of action for bringing peace and normalcy in the state.

During the discussions, members expressed grave concern over the Punjab situation and urged the government to take more effective steps against terrorists.

Members were also agitated over the migration of people from rural areas to cities in Punjab as well as outside the state. They wanted early implementation of the Punjab accord.

Two Alleged Pakistanis Killed at Border 21 Jul

BK221259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Two miscreants trying to cross into Indian territory were killed in an encounter with the Border Security Force [BSF] in the Khemkaran area near Amritsar yesterday. A BSF pressnote issued in New Delhi today says the intruders were suspected Pakistanis.

Further Details

NC221815 Paris AFP in English 1744 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] New Delhi, July 22 (AFP) — Indian border forces shot and killed two people on the border with Pakistan Tuesday as a massive drive by security forces against suspected Sikh militants in Punjab entered a fifth day, military officials said.

Two "Pakistani agents" were shot dead at Khemkaran in Punjab on the border with Pakistan early Tuesday, paramilitary border security forces (BSF) chief spokesman Kiren Kashmiri told *Agence France-Presse*.

The two were sneaking into Indian Territory when they were challenged by a BSF patrol, Mr. Kashmiri said. The Pakistanis opened fire, and were both killed when the BSF fired back. He gave no further details.

The Indian authorities have repeatedly accused Pakistan of aiding secessionist Sikhs in the border state of Punjab, although the charge has been denied by Islamabad.

Mr. Kashmiri said that about 3,000 BSF, Central Reserve Police (CRP) and Punjab state police were continuing their combing operations against Sikh militants in Amritsar, Kapurthala, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur Districts of Punjab. He did not report any fresh arrests.

Earlier, official reports said about 200 suspects were caught Saturday, the second day of the operation, in which helicopters, motorboats, bulldozers and tractors were reportedly used.

Further Reportage on Situation in Assam State

Karimganj Curfew Continues

BK221641 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] In Assam, the curfew imposed in Karimganj since yesterday afternoon, following mob violence and police firing, is continuing. The state home minister, Mr Bhrigu Kumar Phukan, told our Guwahati correspondent that the state government has taken adequate security measures and the situation is now under control.

A 48-hour bundh [strike] is being observed in Cachar in protest against yesterday's incidents at Karimganj. It has been called by different organizations protesting against the imposition of Assamese in the area.

The Assam chief minister, Mr Profulla Kunar Mahanta, has appealed to all sections of people to work together to find out an amicable solution to all the problems now faced by the state.

In a statement in Dispur today, the chief minister said the situation in the (Barat) Valley District of Assam is peaceful. The chief minister announced an ex gracia amount of 1 lakh rupees to the families of four police constables who died in yesterday's incidents at Karimganj.

Delhi Commentary on PRC Attitude Toward Border Issue

BK201415 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Sunil Roy commentary]

[Text] The Chinese intrusion into India's northeastern Arunachal Pradesh last month has put the clock back on the 5-year-old border talks. It has certainly meant a setback to a negotiated settlement of the border dispute.

Despite the new Chinese move to bring about destabilization on the peaceful border, the 3-day border talks at official level will take place as usual in Beijing from Monday. In fact, the minister of external affairs, Mr Shiv Shanker, told Parliament on Friday that the Indian delegation to the seventh round of talks would take up with Chinese leaders the issue of intrusion.

It remains a mystery why the Chinese should take the unusual step of intrusion to an area which witnessed an undeclared war in 1962. The mystery is further deepened when both sides have accepted at the start of talks in December 1981 the principle that peace and tranquillity should be maintained along the border. Besides, it was agreed that any problem that may arise during the border talks should be solved through friendly negotiations.

Although there was not clash between the armed forces of both countries, the deliberated Chinese action has resurrected the unhappy memory of the 1962 Chinese aggression. By all accounts, the latest unprovoked instrusion in an area clearly south of the McMahon Line and well within the Indian territory has cast a long shadow on the next round of talks. That the Chinese action was calculated seems beyond doubt. This conclusion is inescapable because of the Chinese rejection of India's protest.

There is another proof of China's deliberated action. The Chinese are reported to have built three major military bases within a range of 80 km on the Tibetan side in the vicinity of the area. The bases have helipads and are equipped with the modern communication facilities.

During the last round of talks held in Delhi in November last, the focus was the eastern sector. For the first time the talks had reached a substantive phase. Earlier, two rounds of talks could not come to grips with the main issue of the border. The principle of sector by sector approach was expected to be continued at the seventh round with its focus being shifted to the middle and western sectors. But the Chinese preferred to throw a spanner in the situation for reasons known to them better.

A little under 2 months ago, China invited a group of senior Indian newsmen and carried out an argument that the established border in the east was totally unacceptable to them. Since then there was a lurking suspicion among observers of the Chinese scene that China has something up its sleeve. Rightly, the suspicion turned out to be correct as the unhappy news of fresh incursion took place less than a month before the seventh round of talks.

Chinese leaders are in the habit of letting their line of thinking on any bilateral issue to a third party. Fortunately, this time they prefered to speak out the Indian journalists. Giving time for the Indian leaders to probe into their assertion.

No breakthrough can be expected from the next round of talks although it is well known that the entire Sino-Indian boundary have been formed by tradition, custom, and usage and in the past received additional sanction by treaty and administrative jurisdiction.

In this new and changed context of the border talks, New Delhi rightly feels that the eastern sector issue cannot be scattered round, and the Indian negotiators will take up the subject. Evidently, China would try to make light of the latest intrusion by saying that such things as the McMahon Line, which it does not recognize, ignored what the Chinese described as customary border. Strange enough, China settled its border dispute with Burma on the basis of same McMahon Line. China certainly knows its mind. At the same time it is changing its position according to convenience.

The Indian negotiators are in for a hard time, not only at the next round of talks but also at subsequent rounds, if and when they take place.

China has made it quite clear that it has no intention to settle the border issue, although they are never tired of proclaiming their apparent good intention in season and out of season.

Israeli Prime Minister's Visit to Morocco Condemned

BK230446 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Pakistan has condemned the Israeli prime minister's visit to Morocco. An official spokesman said in New York yesterday that Pakistan condemns all such steps causing misunderstandings and splits among Arab and Islamic countries.

The spokesman said that divisions in the ranks of Arab and Muslim states are hampering possibilities for an immediate settlement of the Palestinian problem. As long as the Palestinian people are not given justice durable peace in the Middle East cannot be established.

Interior Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia, UK

BK210722 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Interior Minister Mohammad Aslam Khan Khattak arrived Islamabad this morning after a (?month long) visit to Saudi Arabia and Britain.

Commentary on Junejo Visit, Technology Transfer

BK220854 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Commentary by Shahid Ruh]

[Text] One of the burning issues for the Third World countries today is the tranfer of technology. The developing countries stand in urgent need of this transfer of technology for their socioeconomic progress to better the lot of their people. Pakistan, therefore, has been very lucky in this regard. The signing of the memorandum of understanding for the tranfer and protection of strategic and advanced technology between the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in Washington recently has been rightly described as a crowning success of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's current visit to the United States. Prime Minister Junejo and the U.S. Vice President George Bush were present when the signing of the accord was made in the Roosevelt Room of the White House in Washington.

Speaking on the occasion, Secretary of State George Shultz said that the agreement reflected the depth and closeness of relations between the two countries. This was an era of rapid scientific change and progress and the United States wanted to share with Pakistan the advances in this field. Welcoming the agreement, Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan said that it was of great importance to Pakistan. He spoke of the closeness of U.S.-Pakistan relations and mutual confidence. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said that the agreement was a fitting seal on the visit of Prime Minister Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo to the United States.

This accord for transfer of advanced U.S. technology will definitely open new vistas in the friendly relationship that already exists between Pakistan and the United States. The accord also reflects the due appreciation of the U.S. Administration about Pakistan's peaceful nuclear policy. The Secretary of State Shultz told a questioner after the signing of the accord that every one must observe the Prime Minister Junejo's declaration in the NBC television network program that Pakistan's nuclear program was geared entirely to peaceful purposes and that it has no intention to produce nuclear weapons. Pakistan, as a matter of fact, has been pursuing the establishment of peace and security in the region. Its offer of no war pact with India and its readiness to sign a nuclear nonproliferation treaty on bilateral basis or on the condition that other countries in the region also do the same. [sentence as heard]

Our prime minister has reiterated this stand in his NBC interview. The agreement according to the reports received so far involves the sale of such high technology as mainframe computers and advanced telecommunication. It cannot be denied that Pakistan, being a developing country, stands in need of such strategic and advanced technology to give [words indistinct] boost to its development activities. The sale of the advanced U.S. technology to Pakistan is to make Pakistan's growing needs for development purposes in different fields of national life.

Prime Minister Junejo's successful talks with President Reagan and senior American officials have convinced the United States that Pakistan ardently believes in peace.

Pakistan knows that durable peace is a prerequisite for its much needed socioeconomic development. It wants to pay maximum attention to its development program. All its efforts are meant to boost its economy for the welfare of its people. Peace and progress have always been interlinked. It is for this reason that Pakistan has been repeatedly giving assurances that it does not harbor any aggressive designs against any country. As a matter of fact Pakistan is continuously trying to normalize relations with India so that both the countries can concentrate on their socioeconomic development for the welfare of their people. Pakistan also wants that the Afghanistan problem should be settled peacefully to ensure durable peace in the region.

Iraqi Planes Hit Outskirts of Tehran

LD230948 Tehran IRNA in English 0944 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 23, IRNA — Iraqi planes violated Tehran's air space Wednesday morning and hit outskirts of south Tehran with a rocket, injuring seven civilians. The red alert siren went on before the raid but the situation returned to normal after a short while.

A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters (WIH) said that Muslim combatants of Iran will not leave this attack unanswered.

Further Reaction to Peres, Hassan Meeting

Majlis Speaker: 'Great Scandal'

LD231136 Tehran IRNA in English 1126 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 23, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani here Wednesday termed current visit of the Zionist regime's prime minister to Morocco as "a great scanadal for the Islamic community and Arab world."

Speaking at Majlis session, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani deplored the visit and said it is another disgraceful treason by the head of state of an Arab country. He said that the Moroccan king who is the chairman of the Arab League and host of the Arab summit meeting, impudently invited the prime minister of the usurper regime to an Islamic land. "Today, Arab reactionary regimes, serving interests of imperialism, are dealing both blows on the Islamic community and the interests of Muslim people," the Majlis speaker said.

From economic point of view reactionary shaykhs in the Persian Gulf are sacrificing resources and interests of the Islamic countries for the interests of Western capitalists. To this end they lowered the price of oil to less than one third in a period of a few months, he added.

From political aspects King Hassan of Morocco treaded on the same disgraceful path taken by Anwar al-Sadat years ago. In fact, he stressed, lackey reactionary Arab regimes under any circumstances commit any crime dictated to them by their masters, adding that this has been their practice ever since the Zionists entered the Middle East region. "What is more disgraceful", Rafsanjani added, "is that those who in the past boycotted companies for establishing economic ties with Israel, are now hosting prime minister of the usurper Israel."

The Majlis speaker deplored indifference of most Arab countries towards this visit and said that only Syria, despite problems confronting it, is carrying the burden of the fight with the Zionist regime and has cut off relations with Morocco.

Under circumstances that southern Lebanon is being shelled every day and Palestinians are being under pressure, these visits will have no result, Rafsanjani said. He described repeated trips of King Husayn of Jordan to Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia as proxy for Zionism and imperialism.

No doubt, he added, the scenario is designed behind closed doors by the same people who run organizations such as the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference, or those who have penetrated into Palestinian organizations.

"Perhaps their panic is due to their fear from the victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Had they stood beside the Islamic Republic of Iran and had not imposed the war on us, our devoted Muslim people would have removed Israel and also curtailed influence on the U.S. in the region," the speaker said.

He called on all Muslim nations, especially Palestinians, to determine their own fate and do not place their hope in reactionary governments to restore their rights. To this end, he added, there is no alternative but to take arms, fight off imperialism and liberate Palestine.

Moroccan Sources in London

LD230904 Tehran IRNA in English 0800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] London, July 23, IRNA — Moroccan Islamist sources both in France and London condemned King Hassan's invitation of the Zionist prime minister to Morocco. A Moroccan who asked to remain anonymous told IRNA here that the presence of Shim'on Peres on the Moroccan soil would show the people to whom their ruler's sympathies really go.

Meanwhile the Moroccan press attache in London, Aisha Layadi refused to comment on the news. She said she did not know anything about it.

Peres arrived in Fes Monday night on a two-day visit during which he is due to conduct official talks with the Moroccan ruler on the situation in the Middle East. This is the second public meeting of an Arab head of state with a Zionist leader since Sadat's trip to occupied Al-Quds in 1977.

King Hassan will give no explanations to the Moroccan people about his links with the Zionist regime, but the news travels fast through the grapevine and anti-Zionist feelings will definitely rise among the population, observers say.

Islamist groups which are officially muzzled are understood to be already active in explaining the gravity of King Hassan's move.

King Husayn of Jordan received a message from Hassan II Monday shortly before Peres' arrival. Husayn immediately contacted President Mubarak of Egypt and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

In the rest of the Arab world, the first reactions came from Syria and Libya. Damascus has reportedly cut off all relations with the North African kingdom, while Tripoli hinted that the 1984 Arab-African Union Treaty between Libya and Morocco would suffer as a result.

In a statement to the Libyan news agency, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declared "I don't believe what I hear of this visit. If such a visit

did take place actually, this would represent a grave violence of the Oujda Treaty on which the Arab-African federation between the two countries has been founded." He added that the Moroccan and Libyan peoples, who had been consulted by referendum on the establishment of the federation, must be consulted again on this violation of the treaty.

It has now been confirmed that Hassan and Peres had met several times in the past both in Morocco and abroad. Last November the Moroccan ruler stated in Paris that he would receive Peres "with great pleasure... if he has a serious proposal to make (on the Middle East conflict.)"

The Moroccan Jewish community is estimated by some sources to be over 8,000 people, most of whom Jews who went back to the kingdom after 1982.

Tehran Arabic Commentary

GF221855 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Jul 86

[From the "Political Follow-up" program]

[Text] The Zionist television of Tel Aviv last night disclosed a surprise visit to Morocco by Zionist Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Upon his arrival in the Moroccan capital, Peres met with King Hassan amid a warm official welcome, according to world news agencies. The visit to Morocco by the Zionist entity's prime minister and his reception by the Moroccan king prompted many questions from observers, the most important of which are:

1. Why was Morocco chosen as a target for Peres' visit?
2. Why is King Hassan hosting the prime minister of the Zionists?
3. Why was the visit made at this time?

In reply to the last question, we may say that the calculations of both the West and the Zionists have confirmed that the present opportunity is the best time for such a visit. The secret behind it is that there are accurate figures, evidence, and calculations which confirm that the Baghdad regime is destined to vanish. This means that the Ba'thist-Islamic war is reaching a point that will lead to the birth of a new Islamic political system in Baghdad which may test the agent regimes following the Zionist-U.S. path, when such a system will raise the revolutionary violence slogan against Zionism. This will tighten the circle of the political game.

Thus the Iraqi Muslim people will join, in their firm resolve to face Zionism, the will of more than 40 million Iranian Muslims who have decided to liberate Jerusalem. Thereafter, the agent governments will face an embarrassing stand by their peoples, in addition to the emergence of a new revolutionary situation constituted by the political equation which will lead to the termination of the Ba'thist aggression with the victory of the Islamic forces, by God's will. Therefore, there is no more time to cover the firm commitment between Zionists and the agent rulers.

As this surrender is coupled with the agent Arab regimes, the Moroccan king sees no harm in receiving the Zionist enemy's prime minister and agreeing with him on the deals of buying and selling consciences, land, and men.

Regarding the question as to why Morocco was chosen as the first stop for Peres among the Arab capitals, there is speculation that diverting attention to northern Africa by focusing attention on the Zionist visit to Morocco may be a malicious game intended to be played in the Middle East away from the uproar and spotlights. The Islamic nation should not pay attention to or fear it. It has not been ruled out that talks of understanding may take place behind closed doors in Amman, Baghdad, Tel Aviv, and other Arab capitals concerning receipt, delivery, and surrender, as the world is preoccupied with Peres' visit and the lights are focused on Morocco more than anywhere else.

As to why King Hassan plays this role as he receives Peres, everyone knows the extent of the intimate relations which linked the two in the past. Perhaps the Moroccan Jews' conference which convened recently in the Moroccan capital was an advanced stage of the bilateral relations between King Hassan and the Zionists. The king has never denied such relations; perhaps he was proud of them before the Westerners, as he is the most open one among the Arab kings and leaders. A number of facts can be extracted from the Peres-Moroccan king meeting, the most important of which are:

1. Perpetuation of despair among the Islamic nation's sons as they watch the official rapprochement among the officials in the Arab capitals and the Zionists to the extent that one says: If the kings and leaders are collusive, what should we citizens do?
2. This visit will give the instruments of Camp David moving in the Middle East arena a condition for further concessions. Observers speculate that the emergence of new reactions in favor of capitulation by Jordanian or Palestinian parties implies to others that the question of negotiation has become an accomplished fact that is inevitable or irreplaceable.

What is worth noting is what the PLO should do regarding this new game and what the Arab regimes should say, as the silence over what is going on is an endorsement to it. There is no time for watching, silence, or standing on the hill. Is there any genuine practical stance?

Guards Corps To Set Up 500 Combat Battalions

LD222022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] A spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] speaking today at the examinations for the infantry command skilled courses of the College of Military Sciences and Arts at Imam Hosayn University — may peace be upon him! — announced the corp's future plans for setting up 500 combat battalions. He said: In accordance with the resolution of the war support supreme council, the graduates of teacher training courses should spend 4 months of their military service with the IRGC. Of course, those graduates who wish to serve a least 6 months in the IRGC could be employed as honorary guardsmen instead of national servicemen by the IRGC.

Expounding on the powers enjoyed by the war support staff commands, the IRGC spokesman said: The securing of 500 battalions of troops which would have a decisive effect on the course of the imposed war is possible owing to participation by the people and support from the war support staff commands and the IRGC is ready to carry out plans aimed at consolidating this participation.

Provincial Municipalities Contribute to War Effort

LD221814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] All the capabilities of the country's provincial municipalities have been placed at the disposal of the war effort. The development undersecretary at the Interior Ministry, announcing this at a press, radio and TV conference this afternoon, expounded on the Interior Ministry's most important activities with regard to participation in the fronts of the imposed war by saying: Twenty-five cities in the war zone are currently devoting 100 percent of their municipalities' capabilities to the war. In the remaining municipalities, 70 percent of their technical capabilities, including cranes, loaders and other things, are being placed at the disposal of the front's engineering units through the Khatam ol-Anbiya' HQ. He added: The Karbala' fire-fighting staff command, set up thanks to the concerted work of the country's fire-fighting services, covers a vast area of some 500 square km of the war zone and has successfully put out 600 fires during the "Val-Farj-8" operation.

The Interior Ministry's development undersecretary added: Apart from dispatching 1,400 municipality experts together with their heavy equipment, 6,800 more ordinary individuals have been trained by the Revolutionary Guards Corps and have been dispatched to the battlefronts of good against evil. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,550

LD221611 Tehran IRNA in English 1544 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 22, IRNA — Several Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and 13 bunkers and observation posts of theirs destroyed in artillery duels with Iranian forces throughout the fronts Monday, said a military communique here Tuesday.

The 2550th [number as received] communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces said that a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and enemy fire silenced when Iranian artillery fire pounded the enemy positions in Panjwin and Haj 'Umran, northwestern fronts Monday and Tuesday.

In the western fronts, the communique said, more Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and five enemy bunkers set ablaze in Sumar where an Iraqi patrol unit was prevented from infiltrating Iranian positions.

In the southern fronts, exchange of artillery fire raged more heavily in Hoseyniyeh, Zayd and Halaleh and Iraqi forces sustained casualties and losses when their positions, supply routes, and command bases were hit by Iranian artillery fire.

The communique further said that some Iraqi soldiers were killed and eight enemy bunkers and observation posts together with three military vehicles destroyed by Iranian Gendarmes on Monday.

Iranian Muslim forces, the communique said, silenced Iraqi tank fire in Hoseyniyeh and Nahr-Anbar operation theaters and elsewhere in Jofeyr they inflicted casualties and losses on Iraqi armoured units.

Afghan Mujahidin Ambush Kills 30 'Communists'

LD182155 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries in the course of an ambush, on 6 July while trapping communist forces in the (?Vakva) region, succeeded in killing 30 of their troops and capturing 10 of them.

According to this report, 1 vehicle belonging to the communist forces was destroyed and 30 kalashnikov guns and a military vehicle of the communists was taken as booty by the Muslim revolutionaries during this operation.

Another report states that the Muslim revolutionaries in the course of several operations against communist forces in Herat Province, killed more than 50 troops of the communists and wounded a number of them.

In these operations two tanks of the communist forces were destroyed and the Muslim revolutionaries took control of an extensive area in the region.